THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9296. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 2. 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of

Mr JOHNSON and WILLIAM HENRY.

On WEDNESDAY next, April 4, will be performed (*not acted this season*) the Comic Opera of The

MAID OF THE MILL.

Lord Aimworth,	Mr STANTON.
Ralph,	Mr JOHNSON.
And Farmer Giles,	Mr FOWLER.
Patty,	Miss HURST.
Theodosia,	Mrs HENDERSON.
And Fanny, (the Gipsey)	Mrs TAPLIN.

End of Act I. A DISSERTATION on HOBBY HORSES, By Mr JOHNSON.

To which will be added, *never performed here*, a Farce, called The

TAYLORS;

OR,

A Tragedy for Hot Weather.

(Written by SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq;)

The ORIGINAL PROLOGUE to be spoken by Mr WOODS.

The whole to conclude with an occasional PROLOGUE by Mr JOHNSON.

Mr JOHNSON thinks it necessary to inform the Public, that though his BILL OF FARE is not so long as usual, he has taken particular care to make choice of such pieces as will not only do credit to the Performers, but give (he hopes) universal satisfaction to all the Ladies and Gentlemen who shall please to honour him with their company.

Positively the Last Night but One.

NEVER ACTED HERE.

For the Benefit of Mr FOWLER *and* Mrs TAPLIN.

SATURDAY the 7th April will be presented, the Comedy of

THE TENDER HUSBAND;

OR,

The Accomplished Fools.

Written by SIR RICHARD STEELE.

Numps, Mr Johnson; Sir Harry Gubbin, Mr Fowler; Tipkin, Mr Powel; Clerimont, Mr Kelly; Pounce, Mr Hallion; and Captain Clerimont, Mr Stanton.

Mrs Clerimont, Mrs Burden; Fairlove, Miss Hurst; Aunt, Mrs Charteris; Jenny, Mrs Collins; and Miss Biddy Tipkin, Mrs Taplin.

Between the Play and Farce, an Interlude, called

THE THREE OLD WOMEN WEATHER-WISE.

To which will be added,

THE SHEEP SHEARING,

OR

FLORIZEL AND PERDITA.

Florizel,	Mr WOODS.
Autolicus,	Mr JOHNSON.
Perdita,	Miss CLELAND.

To begin at SIX o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre;—of Mr Fowler, at Mr Smith's; and of Mrs Taplin, at Mrs Garvey's, Shakespear Square.

A Number of Persons in and about Edinburgh, having expressed a desire to learn the Military Exercise and Evolutions, so as to be enabled to give assistance in case of any urgent necessity, and a subscription to that purpose having been lately opened, the subscribers, and all others who concur in what is proposed, and are willing to be at the expence of arming and instructing themselves, are requested to meet in Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, on Thursday the fifth current, at seven in the evening.

This Day is published, price 2*s*. 6*d*.

And sold by W. CREECH Bookseller,

And by the AUTHOR, in Merchant Street,

ANNA AND EDGAR;

OR,

LOVE AND AMBITION:

A TALE.

DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN.

By Mrs INGLIS,

Daughter of COLONEL GARDINER, who fell at the battle of Preston 1745.

The Author returns her sincere thanks to the Subscribers, and shall take care that their copies be immediately sent.

DESERTED

From a Recruiting Party of the 26th, or Cameronian Regiment, at Dundee, on Tuesday night the 27th March,

DAVID STURROCK, aged 17, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a fair complection, light brown hair, and brown eyes; was born in the parish of Murroes, and county of Forfar, by trade a labourer. When he went off he had a blue coat and vest, and a pair of Corderoy breeches. He has a great stoop in his shoulders, as he walks. Also,

JAMES MATHEWSON, aged 16, 5 feet 5 inches high; was born in the parish of West Kirk, and county of Mid Lothian, by trade a labourer, of a fair complection, brown hair, and black eyes. He had on when he deserted a blue coat, red vest, and buckskin breeches. He speaks very smart and short, and was a packman some time ago. Also,

JOHN MILL, about 5 feet 2 inches high, 16 years of age. He went off from Edinburgh on Thursday morning, had on when he went away a blue coat and vest, corderoy breeches. Was born at Aberdeen. Is very much pitted with the small pox, and has short brown hair.

Whoever secures all or either of the above Deserters, will receive a reward over and above the usual bounty for taking up Deserters, upon applying to any of the officers of that regiment, recruiting at Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, or Banff.

SHETLAND SHELTY STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Park of Duddingston, near the South Queensferry, a black SHETLAND SHELTY, with long tail and mane, and shag hair, about three feet high; was seen following a dappel grey mare last week at Kirkliston.——Whoever gives notice where the said shelty can be found, or bring it to Duddingston, shall be handsomely rewarded by Mr Trotter grieve on that estate.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND GRASS PARK,

In the Neighbourhood of EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Tuesday the 10th April, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

A Genteel commodious HOUSE, with a Garden, and other conveniencies, pleasantly situated upon part of the lands of St Leonards, within a mile of the town of Edinburgh, upon the east side of the post road by Dalkeith, near the Gibbet Toll bar. ALSO, the two GRASS FIELDS adjoining to the house, consisting of about 27 acres, completely inclosed, and well known to be among the best and earliest pasture grounds about Edinburgh. Likewise, the Superiority of two small feus in the neighbourhood.

James Bishop at the Toll Bar will show the subjects. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of sale; and to either of whom application may be made for a private bargain, any day before the day of roup.

A. SMITH, upholsterer and Cabinet-maker, No. 8. Shakespeare's Square, Edinburgh, (late from Kelso) begs leave to acquaint the Public, That he values and auctions Household Furniture, and Goods of all kinds, on the most reasonable terms. He is also, from his long experience, well acquainted with the value of country utensils, implements of husbandry, cattle, &c.

His method of sale, by printed catalogues, which is the best and most convenient both for his employer and the purchaser, will, he humbly hopes, recommend him to a share of the public favour.

The third and last SALE of PRINTS and DRAWINGS for this season, will begin on Friday the 6th April, and the two following evenings (Sunday excepted) at a large room, first flair, south east corner of Bridge-street, second door.

This collection consists of Original Drawings, by Paul Sandby, &c. &c. with a variety of the best modern Prints by Woollet, Bartolozzi, &c. also, a few Paintings.——The whole, as in his former sales, will be sold off without reserve, and entered at the pleasure of the company. The particulars of each night's sale to be seen at the auction-room on the respective days, from ten in the morning to four afternoon, where catalogues may be had *gratis*.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near PERTH, 1781.

MESSRS. BARLAND, and CO. will bleach this season at the following prices, viz.

Ounwarps, and under,	at 2d. per yard.
1000, and 1100,	2½d.
1200,	3d.
1300, and 1400,	3½d.
1500,	4d.
1600, and all above,	4½d.
Diapers,	3d.
Fine Tweels & Damasks,	4d.
Long Lawns & Cambrics,	3d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in by

David Beatson holier, front of the Exchange, } Edinburgh
James Stone weaver, Crosscauseway, }
Ninian Cunningham weaver, Citadel, Leith.
James Bryce merchant, Linlithgow.
Robert Hutson merchant, Dunfermline.
William Paterson merchant, Kinross.
Andrew Fernie merchant, Newburgh.
John Dron weaver, Auchtermuchty.
John Webster merchant, Cupar-Fife.
George Greig merchant, Kirkcaldy.
Patrick Hunter merchant, Dundee.
Charles Allan merchant, Arbroath.
James Watson merchant, Montrose.
Alexander Allardyce merchant, Brechin.
David Mann and Son merchants, Forfar.
James Peebles merchant, Inchture.
James Blair merchant, Cupar Angus.
Thomas Duncan merchant, Alyth.
James Inches merchant, Dunkeld.
Robert M'Intyre merchant, Crieff.
John Bisset, }
George Blaikie, } Perth.
Thomas Barland, }

And at the bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The Public may depend on having their cloth whitened in the best and safest manner, and quickly returned, the field being well supplied with the finest spring water.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, March 31. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by public auction, the Goods under mentioned, which have been condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and before the Justices of the Peace,

In the Excise Warehouse at LEITH, on Saturday the 7th April next, at twelve o'clock noon, several large quantities of Foreign Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Vinegar, Tea, and Aquavitæ, with the Materials of several small Stills and Utensils for distillation.

And, in the Excise Office in EDINBURGH, on Friday the 13th of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, several parcels of Foreign Brandy, Rum, Aquavitæ, Tea, Coffee-berries, and Soap, with the Materials of a great number of small Stills and Utensils for distillation.

The conditions of sale, and the goods, may be seen in the Excise Ware-houses at Leith and Edinburgh, on the day preceding, and morning of the respective days of sale; and the Spirits, Tea, and Coffee will be allotted and put up to sale in small quantities, for the better accommodation of such dealers, as well as private persons, who incline to become purchasers.

[*Debate on the motion of* SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, *concerning the Loan, concluded from our last.*]

Mr *Byng* seconded the motion. If his honourable friend, he said, had expressed diffidence on this occasion, what must he feel, who was absolutely about to become an accuser, and to enter into a detail which was inseparable from personality. He had pledged himself on a former occasion to bring home the charge of partiality to the Minister, and he was now ready to fulfil his engagement. He had prepared lists, which he should beg leave to state to the House, wherein ministerial abuses were specifically pointed out under three or four different arrangements. The facts they conveyed he must now avail himself of only as assertions; but if the business was referred to a Committee, he was prepared to verify, by incontrovertible evidence, the whole, or at least the most material part of what he should now offer to their reflexion. Here he produced his lists, which were four in number, the first containing those gentlemen who offered to subscribe largely, and were not suffered to partake of the subscription at all; the second, those who had offered considerable subscriptions, and received a very disproportionate share. The third list comprised the bankers, who also appeared to have been very unequally treated; and the fourth held the names of members of Parliament, who have been subscribers. In going through these, which took up near half an hour, Mr Byng particularly commented upon a few glaring instances of the practice he condemned. One of them was the case of Messr. Stratton and Co. who had suffered considerably by the subscription of 1778; they then wrote for 96,000 l. and the bargain being disadvantageous, were accepted to the full amount of their offer, but now when they solicited for 30,000 l. of this year's profitable plan, they had not been favoured with a single shilling. Another instance of a different kind from this, on which he particularly dwelt, was that of Messr. Gurnell and Harman, who have 560,000 l. of the new loan in their names. These very eminent and deserving merchants, he said, had been practised upon by one of the despicable tricks of the Treasury, in being given to understand that 60,000 l. out of this nominal subscription was to be the property of another person, who chose to remain concealed from the public notice. This was an intimation which they did not receive with acquiescence, but calling on the gentleman, compelled him to go with them to the Treasury, and there made a formal declaration of their dissent from this sinister mode of proceeding. However, remonstrances proved in vain, and the list was sent down to the Bank with this 60,000 l. included, and an explanation to the Directors of the real subscription interest thereon. In the list of bankers he particularized Sir William Lemon, and two other gentlemen, who received scarce a tenth part of what they applied for, merely because they were known friends of Opposition; while others of the same business got two-thirds, or more, of their subscription. He reprobated this species of partiality as more pernicious than any other, as it might tend to prejudice the public against those bankers, whose offers were so contemptuously treated. These, it might be said, are the men of whose responsibility the Minister is not satisfied. The house of Drummond and Co. was also particularly noticed; they held in their own names 90,000 l. and were well entitled to it from their unquestionable opulence; but how astonishing was it to find that every clerk also in their house had a subscription, to the amount, in all, of 300,000 l. At first sight it was a palpable improbability that these names should be any other than the ostensible ones, and he could vouch, with certainty, that one of the junior clerks of Messr. Drummond sold 10,000 l. for a member of Parliament.

It would be endless to follow this Gentleman through the great variety of cases he mentioned. The general outline of his argument was a severe censure on the Minister for draining the pockets of the people by an exorbitant loan, to bribe the legislative body, and this intention he deduced from the facts he stated, offering repeatedly to establish them by witnesses before a Committee.

Lord *Nugent* opposed the motion, contending that the national interest no way demanded an enquiry like that proposed, as it was not by the distribution of a loan, but by the terms of it, and the responsibility of the subscribers, that the public could be affected. The noble Lord had taken care of the two latter objects, and in the former he had an undoubted discretion. It was quite a new doctrine to him, that Members of Parliament were not eligible subscribers to a loan; nor was that always the language of opposition, for he remembered, when he had once the honour of proposing a loan in that House, the grand complaint was, that the Members in opposition had not got enough. Should an enquiry like that in question be instituted, it would infallibly shock the credit of Great-Britain.

Mr *Arden* took the same side, recommending to every individual on that side of the House, to resent the false aspersions thrown on their characters by the Gentlemen in opposition, who said they were corrupted by the profits of a subscription, and that the Minister had squandered the public treasure to overturn the independency of Parliament. Yet he begged leave to ask the Gentlemen on the other side, many of whom he looked upon as very good men, whether when they were in office they thought themselves degraded by receiving the benefit of that Government they supported.

Mr *T. Townshend* spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr Adam again in explanation; after which

Mr *St John* made his first oratorial essay in support of the enquiry. When this Gentleman sat down, a pause of expectation ensued, while the leaders of each party lay in wait for the advantage of speaking last. Lord North was called on repeatedly by the opposition; but his Lordship not chusing to obey the invocation, the question was about to be put, and the gallery cleared, when Mr Fox and the Lord Advocate rose together—the former readily giving way, the learned Lord made a long speech in defence of Administration, in which he declared that he would not shun the question, but meet it openly, and endeavour to refute the Hon. Gentlemen who made and seconded the motion, even upon their own principles. However, it would be injustice, he said, to the noble Lord not to mention a circumstance relative to the terms of the loan which came within his own knowledge, and would evince, that the noble Lord, instead of making an exorbitant bargain, had omitted nothing that could conduce to the advantage of the public. He had taken the liberty to offer the noble Lord his opinion respecting the time of opening the budget, and advised his Lordship not to delay it too long. In answer to this he was given to understand, that the reason of his deferring to propose the loan was, that he had private intimation of a tendency to peace on the continent, and knew that by waiting for the official dispatches, which were expected in two days, a considerable rise of stocks would ensue, greatly to the advantage of his bargain with the subscribers. This was the noble Lord's notion, and the event answered his expectation, for instead of giving the 3 per cent. at 55, as then demanded, they were taken two days afterwards at 58, by which 700,000 l. was saved to the public. How then, he asked, could it be supposed the noble Lord was wilfully lavish for the ends of corruption, when here he had exerted every nerve to reduce the terms as low as possible?

He could not help remarking, in addition to this anecdote, which alone might convince the world of the Minister's integrity, that in this malicious and libellous age, amidst all the licentiousness of the press, and of debate, no surmise or suspicion had ever glanced against him of selfishness or mercenary purposes. No man had ever presumed to say that the noble Lord had reserved any of this subscription for his own emolument. To what then did the present accusations amount? It was said, in the first place, that subscriptions were taken under feigned names, and this, however unsupported by evidence, he must receive as an unquestionable fact. But where was the law against such a practice? Was ever a subscription settled without it? He believed not! for there were some men of weak nerves who did not like to sustain the clamour, the reproach of party, and they contributed to the exigencies of the State in private; they acted in covert, yet were responsible for the payment of those subscriptions in which they were interested. As to all other objections on the score of partiality, he would answer them thus generally. The Minister must necessarily be entrusted with the settling of loans and subscriptions, and he stood responsible to the public for the due payment of the several instalments; whoever then would institute an enquiry to make the noble Lord account for the preferences he had given, would cut at the root of that responsibility, and release the Minister from his duties to the people, as he could be responsible without an uncontrolled discretionary power in selecting his subscribers. He doubted not, as had been asserted, but the noble Lord had been partial to his friends, in opposition to his enemies. It was natural and just to be so, and a Minister must be a lump of ice, divested of friendship and feeling, could he surmount this kind of partiality.

Mr *Fox* said he had just now declined speaking in favour of the learned Lord, because the argument had been so abandoned on the other side; that, though he had much to say, he had little to answer. The learned Lord at that time had much to answer, but whether he had any thing to say the House must determine. He had laboured to vindicate the noble Lord in the blue ribbon from any imputation of selfishness, because his Lordship had not, himself, profited by the subscription—but he would tell the learned Lord, that the Minister was, notwithstanding that abstinence, selfish and mercenary in lavishing the public money, which was given to his dependents to preserve himself in office, in power, and emolument! These were his interests; there he had wronged and cheated the public. After dwelling long on this argument, and diversifying it in several points of view, he next took notice of the learned Lord's description of covert subscribers by the appellation of weak-nerved men. This phrase he made excellent use of through the whole of his speech, holding forth the character at the same time as a monster of deformity.

'This weak-nerved gentleman, he said, ever studious to appear as an upright man, could go down to his constituents apparently with clean hands: He had no pension, no place or title, and could rail with as good a grace against the factious pack who hunt after favours which he had too much integrity to receive: Mean while a five thousand a year steals into his pocket, and thus he unites the profits of corruption with the vanity of independence.

Lord *North* replied; after whom several gentlemen took part in the debate, which lasted till very late.

At length a division took place, when there appeared, for the motion 163. Against it 209.

Mr *Wilkes* gave notice, that on Friday next he should move his annual motion relative to the Middlesex election; as did Lord Mahon, that Sir George Savile, on the same day, would present a petition from the petitioning counties. The reason why Lord Mahon gave the notice was, that Sir George Saville was taken ill, which had obliged him to go home early.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, Feb. 23. 1781. Exaggerated accounts having, as uſual, been publiſhed by the rebels, of the action between Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton and their General Morgan, on the 17th inſtant, in which they have gone ſo far as to aſſert, that the former was totally defeated; it is become neceſſary, in juſtice to the public, and to obviate the impreſſion which bold aſſertions, however groundleſs, may have on the weak and credulous, to give the circumſtances of this affair with as much accuracy as poſſible, till a more minute detail ſhall come to hand.

The rebels finding that Lord Cornwallis was making forward movements, attempted a diverſion on the ſide of Ninety-Six; to cover which, General Morgan, with a body of Continentals and militia, and alſo a corps of horſe under Colonel Waſhington, had taken a ſtation on the banks of the Pacolet, to diſlodge him from which, to favour the march of the army, and to relieve Ninety-Six, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton was detached with a corps of cavalry and infantry to the weſtward of Broad River, and, by continuing forced marches with uncommon ardour, about eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, came up with the enemy, who had for ſome days retreated before him, and who were then drawn up under cover of a wood.

In this ſituation, the troops made their attack, and, by the vigour of it, diſperſed the militia and a part of the Continentals; when receiving, in the eagerneſs of their purſuit, a warm fire from General Morgan's corps, which had faced on them, ſome were killed by this unlooked-for reſiſtance; and the ardour of the purſuit being thus checked, the enemy had ſeemingly the advantage. Thus circumſtanced, Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton made a charge on Colonel Waſhington's horſe, which he forced from their ground; and, by defeating a detachment of the enemy's infantry that had captured ſome of the baggage, retook or deſtroyed the whole of it; when he purſued his march to Hammond's Ford, leaving, as did the enemy, his killed and wounded on the field.

Though the numbers of killed and wounded, on either ſide, cannot as yet be well aſcertained, there is great reaſon to believe our loſs is by no means ſo great as the enemy would fain inſinuate; and, by all accounts, Colonel Tarleton was never more diſtinguiſhed for ſpirit and gallantry than on this occaſion.

By accounts from South-Carolina we are informed, that Earl Cornwallis was in purſuit of the Rebels, who were retreating by the Saliſbury road to Virginia; General Leſſie was moving Northward in the rear of his Lordſhip's diviſion; and Lord Rawdon remained at Camden, ſecuring the country to Charleſtown.

The following prizes were brought into this port laſt Tueſday, by his Majeſty's ſhip Charleſtown, Capt. Evans.

Brigs, Kattlehuſke, Charity, Lango-kee, Royal Cedar, and Jenny, laden with James River tobacco, taken by the Charleſtown. Schooners Betſey, Peggy, and Fly, laden with James River tobacco. Schooner Polly, from St Euſtatia, taken by the Amphitrite, in ballaſt. Mary Ann armed ſhip from Rhode-Iſland, taken by the Swift. Surprize privateer, and two ſchooners her prizes.

Prizes left in Elizabeth River, in charge of the Charon, &c. &c. One new ſhip, 11 ports on a ſide, lower maſt in; one new brig, 8 ports on a ſide, no maſt in except the bowſprit; Lark ſloop, cargo ſold, except ſalt, from Statia, by the Charon; Jack ſchooner, ditto from ditto, by the Amphitrite.

Brig Kitty, recaptured by the Hope; ſhe ſailed from Charleſtown laſt December.

Schooner Sally, from St Euſtatia by the Swift; brig Wolf, coppered, taken at Hood's Point, James River, by the Swift. This veſſel was, through the treachery of her owner, conducted into Cheſapeak ſome time ago with a valuable cargo from Liverpool, bound to New-York. Several ſmall ſloops and ſchooners were alſo taken.

From the London Papers, March 29.

LONDON.

Eaſt-India Houſe, March 28. 1781.

By ſome papers lately taken on board a French ſhip from the Mauritius, there are accounts that Hyder Ally had made an irruption into the Carnatick, and that a detachment under the command of Colonels Baillie and Fletcher had been defeated; but the Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company have no advices thereof from any of their preſidencies.

The following diſagreeable accounts were yeſterday received from the Eaſt-Indies. Hyder Ally having collected an army of eighty thouſand horſe, marched to Arcot, and laid ſiege to that city; on intelligence of which Sir Hector Munro came to the Nabob's relief from Madras, with a conſiderable body of troops. On approaching the enemy, however, he thought it not ſafe to attack them till he ſhould be re-enforced, and therefore diſpatched an expreſs to Colonel Baillie, who commanded a ſtrong party at a fort further up the country, directing that officer to march with all ſpeed to his aſſiſtance. Hyder Ally unfortunately got information of this meaſure, and immediately raiſed the ſiege, in order to prevent the junction of our forces: By ſwift marches he ſoon came up with Col. Baillie before he had arrived near Arcot, and forcing him into an engagement, totally defeated him, killing four hundred Europeans, and four thouſand Seapoys. General Munro, on hearing of this defeat, found himſelf compelled to retreat with precipitation, without attempting to defend the city, and making forced marches through very difficult paſſes, arrived at Madraſs. In conſequence of theſe melancholy events, the whole country of Arcot has fallen into the hands of the conqueror.—The above intelligence was received by a French Eaſt-India packet, which has been lately intercepted by one of our ſhips of war; the diſpatches were thrown overboard, but ſome private letters and a Mauritius Gazette were found, which contained theſe particulars.

Another correſpondent has furniſhed the following account of theſe important advices:

The report ſo very current in the city yeſterday, which occaſioned the fall of India Stock ſix and a half per cent. at which it now ſtands, is, as far as we can collect the particulars, briefly as follows:

In July or Auguſt laſt, Hyder Ally, with an army of 100,000 men, 20,000 of which were horſe, made an irruption into the Carnatic, where he took ſome very ſtrong holds, as he paſſed through the country in great ſpeed towards the Eaſt India Company's ſettlements. The Company's troops under Sir Hector Munro went out againſt him, but perceiving his force to be ſo large, and particularly the great number of cavalry he had with him, our troops retreated. An account was ſent to Madraſs, from whence there marched to the reinforcement of Sir Hector 14,000 Seapoys, and 4000 European troops, under the command of Colonel Fletcher. Theſe troops meeting with Hyder Ally, were obliged to riſk an attack before they had joined Sir Hector, though ſo very much inferior to him in point of ſtrength. The battle is ſaid to have laſted two hours, in which time, according to this account, 4000 Seapoys were left dead on the field of battle; 2000 Seapoys and ſeveral Europeans were taken priſoners. The remainder, with difficulty, got back to Fort St George, which is ſaid to be thoroughly inveſted by a large part of the Black army.

This account comes from Kinſale to Government, from whom it was yeſterday ſent officially to the India Houſe in Leadenhall Street (a Court of Directors being then ſitting) and is founded on the report of a French officer, taken priſoner in the packet, from the iſland of Mauritius, bound to France, by a Dartmouth privateer, and ſent into Kinſale.

When the truth comes to be known, by the arrival of diſpatches from the India Company's ſettlements, it may perhaps turn out that the French ſtory of the beſieging Madraſs has little more foundation than that circulated a ſhort time ſince, of the Company's forces having defeated the Marrattas, and made a peace with them.

Madraſs is the capital of all the Eaſt-India Company's dominions in Aſia, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable to any force the natives can bring againſt it. The Diſtrict belonging to it is, however, of ſo little value for its products, that the inhabitants are obliged to import their proviſions. The people who are dependent on and protected by our Government there are about 80,000.

The celebrated Hyder Ally, who has ſo often diſturbed us in our Oriental poſſeſſions, is a native of the kingdom of Miſſeer, which lies to the South-Weſt of the Carnatic, and is one of the moſt enterpriſing geniuſes of Aſia, being a reſtleſs Prince, and never eaſy but when at war with the ſurrounding powers.

Hyder Ally, the Marrattah Chief, has an inveterate hatred to the Nabob of Arcot, and other Princes of the Carnatic, with whom the Eaſt-India Company are in alliance; and from thence in a great meaſure ariſes his quarrel with the Engliſh.

Upon the moſt ſtrict enquiry, we find the news from the Eaſt Indies not ſo alarming as was at firſt ſuppoſed. Our ſtrength in that country is ſo very great, and the diſcipline of our troops ſo ſuperior to that of the enemy, that we ſtill hope the next account will be favourable to the intereſt of the Eaſt India Company. Arcot was not taken when the packet, by which the diſpatches were ſent to France, left India. If they could hold out for eight or nine days, it is ſuppoſed Hyder Ally could not take it this ſeaſon. After all, great allowances muſt alſo be made for the *French* repreſentation of this important event, which it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed they would magnify in the higheſt ſtile of eaſtern language.

It appears now, that the expreſs which arrived at the Admiralty on Friday morning, came from Admiral Darby, and not from Sir George Rodney, as had been too haſtily ſuppoſed; and we are ſorry to find that the Admiral had not cleared the Channel when his meſſenger came away, though every one imagined, that about that time he muſt have got through the Bay of Biſcay. The variableneſs of the wind is aſſigned as the cauſe of this delay; but, as that account of the matter differs ſo widely from all obſervations at land, there ſeems ſome ground to ſuſpect that there is ſome other reaſon at bottom. It is more than probable, as our miniſters have been for ſome time hovering between peace and war, that the Admiral was ordered not to make too great haſte till it ſhould be known whether there might not be a neceſſity of putting a ſtop to the expedition. If, therefore, we find he proceeds on his voyage, we may conſider the project of a pacification as ſtill at ſome diſtance.—*Pub. Adv.*

By the Dutch mail we hear there is an inſurrection in Holland.

Several accounts are received by this day's mail, which brings a confirmation of a violent inſurrection at Amſterdam, where the mob having become very powerful, bid defiance to the Magiſtrates and the military, and had deſtroyed the houſes of Van Berkel and ſeveral other merchants, who had been principally concerned in the American negociation. Theſe letters further add, that the moſt dreadful conſequences were to be apprehended from the increaſing ſtrength of the populace, who were carrying every thing before them with unuſual violence and fury.

A report was current this day of an inſurrection in Holland, but we could not learn on what foundation it was grounded. The ſubſtance of it was, that the multitude inſiſted upon the puniſhment of Van Berkel, and the confiſcation of his property; but the Magiſtrates of Amſterdam were ſtrong in his intereſt, and were raiſing the militia to ſuppreſs the tumults. Though this rumour did not ſeem to gain much credit, it proved the means of ſtopping the fall of ſtocks, the ſpirits of the people having been much damped by the diſagreeable news from India, which had occaſioned a fall of India ſtock yeſterday of full eight per cent.—*St James's Chron.*

Some accounts from New-York ſay, that Lord Cornwallis had advanced as far as Halliſax in North Carolina. If ſo, there can remain but little difficulty in his forming a junction with Arnold; for Halliſax lies on the Roanoke river, is due South from Peterſburgh in Virginia, not diſtant from it more 70 miles, and the road between theſe two places is very good, leading through a fine plentiful country.

One account from New-York ſays, that the 5000 men embarking there under the command of General Phillips, are intended to co-operate with General Arnold, whom the rebels expect to diſpoſſeſs by a detachment ſent from Boſton, under the convoy of the three ſhips of the line that left Rhode-iſland ſome time ago, and after having been at Cheſapeak went to Boſton. Arnold has ſeized a great quantity of tobacco on ſhore, beſides what he found already ſhipped, and has been very aſſiduous in fortifying his poſt, to encourage the loyaliſts of the Colony, as well as to oppoſe the enemy.

There is the moſt authentic private intelligence in town, that Lieut. Gen. Don Louis Cordova, with the 34 ſail of the line, &c. under his command, were moored in Cadiz Bay on Monday the 12th of this month.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that the Portugueze, already well diſpoſed to the intereſt of this kingdom, heard with aſtoniſhment the active meaſures purſued againſt the Dutch; in conſequence of which there is not the moſt diſtant hope of their joining the armed neutrality, into which the Courts of France and Spain have been labouring to draw them with the moſt unwearied attention.

A letter from an officer in the Sandwich, dated from St Euſtatia, ſays, "Four American agents, reſident here for the purpoſe of conducting the ſupply of ſtores given by the French to Congreſs, with the ſanction of the Dutch Governor, are under the particular reſtraint of being confined to the garriſon of Fort George. The ſtores were always paid for by the Americans in ſugars or tobacco, and all conveyance made on Dutch bottoms."

Adminiſtration is in hourly expectation of freſh diſpatches from Sir George Rodney, anxiouſly impatient to know the event of Admiral Hood's expedition, who was detached with a conſiderable force to intercept a ſtrong fleet of men of war in their paſſage to Martinique.

A letter from Jamaica ſays, that advice is received there from Hiſpaniola, that a peſtilential diſorder broke out amongſt the ſoldiers and ſailors on that iſland, which has carried off great numbers of them, and that it continued very bad among them when the account came away.

The laſt letters from St. Lucia bring the agreeable news, that the inhabitants having recovered the ſhock occaſioned by the late dreadful tempeſts, and being ſupplied with materials, were repairing their damages with the utmoſt alacrity and expedition, and Col. St. Leger, in his diſpatches to government from the ſame place, ſays, the troops have enjoyed an unuſual good ſtate of health ſince the late hurricanes, and that the ſick were recovering very faſt.

The following is extracted from an original letter from a gentleman at Madrid. "On the 6th, there was a Privy-Council held reſpecting Don Cordova's engaging the Britiſh fleet, which by the moſt authentic information will conſiſt of not leſs than 41 ſhips of the line, when it was determined againſt it, and orders for countermanding the former determination were ſigned by the King, and ſent off expreſs to Cadiz."

An authentic letter from Paris ſays, "Dr Franklin's viſits with the Miniſtry ſince the commencement of the Engliſh and Dutch hoſtilities, have not exceeded ſix; the laſt of which was on the 13th inſt. when it was ſaid he received an information from M. Maurepas, that Admiral Le Graſſe's ſquadron was not for American ſervice."

A capital houſe at Paris has been obliged to ſtop payment; owing to the great concerns they were poſſeſſed of at St Euſtatia at the time it was taken by Admiral Rodney. Some aver them to be of the value of 240,000 l. ſterling. Another houſe loſes upwards of 90,000 l.

This day his Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for laying certain duties on ſugar and tobacco, the Exciſe bill, the bill for keeping the militia forces compleat, and to a few other public and private bills.

Such has been the activity of Adminiſtration in their different departments, that the inhabitants of the North-Eaſtern parts of the kingdom have nothing to fear from the Dutch. The board of Ordnance have diſpatched the chief Engineers on a ſurvey along the coaſts, from the mouth of the River to Berwick, giving ſtrict orders for repairing and erecting forts and batteries on every ſpot where there may be the leaſt probability of an enemy's attempting to land.

The laſt diviſion of the troops deſtined for the defence of Plymouth and Portſmouth marched into their reſpective quarters on Monday laſt; in conſequence of which, the former garriſon conſiſted of twelve, the latter of eight thouſand effective men, well diſciplined, in high ſpirits, and prepared to give the French a hearty reception ſhould they reſolve on their threatened ſcheme of invaſion.

The avidity with which Oppoſition publiſh every circumſtance injurious to Government (ſays a correſpondent) does great *honour* to their induſtry, and is expreſſive of that joy they ſo ſenſibly derive from the diſtreſſes of the State. The deſertions of the navy were dwelt on with ſingular eclat, and the patriots had the heart-felt ſatisfaction of drawing the *pleaſing* inference, that the fleet is but half-manned and the war unpopular.

We are informed Lord Cornwallis has declined prenetrating any farther into North Carolina, unleſs Clinton can ſpare him a reinforcement adequate to the ſevere loſs which his army has ſuſtained by the defeat of Tarleton's detachment. Three French ſhips of the line are likewiſe at the Cheſapeak, and have completely blocked up the tranſports which conveyed the troops thither under Arnold; therefore, ſhould this expedition meet with a repulſe, their ſituation will be deplorable, having no retreat left. This check to the ſouthern army is of the greateſt importance to the Americans, as it will be a conſiderable time before Lord Cornwallis will be enabled to attempt any thing further againſt North Carolina. The French fleet at Rhode Iſland conſiſts of ſix ſail of the line, excluſive of thoſe in the Cheſapeak.

While England and Holland (ſays a correſpondent) are ſubmitting the juſtice of their cauſe to ſurrounding nations, and each claiming credit for the rectitude of their conduct, the former certainly never acted a more ſpirited or judicious part than in commencing hoſtilities, and ſeizing the Dutch iſlands and ſhips. Future events are not eaſily foreſeen, but the immediate conſequences have been highly intereſting and beneficial; as the Colonies by theſe meaſures are deprived of their uſual ſupplies, and France cut off from thoſe reſources from which her arſenals were regularly filled with ſtores.

The honour, integrity, candour, ſincerity, and conſiſtency of the American Congreſs, can need but little illuſtration, after the following fact is conſidered. One of the chief reaſons aſſigned by the Congreſs for their revolt, was the permiſſion of the Popiſh Canadians to enjoy the open exerciſe of their religion, though they had expreſsly ſtipulated for it at the time of their ſurrender. In their addreſs to the people of Great-Britain, the Congreſs ſay of this religion: "It has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world."—At the very ſame time, in their addreſs to the Canadians, flattering and coaxing them to join in the rebellion, they tell them, that prejudices ariſing from differences in religion were "Low minded infirmities; and that they were both too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment that diſtinguiſhed their nation, to imagine, that difference of religion would prejudice them againſt an hearty amity."—What irreſiſtible eloquence on both ſides!

The practice of repreſenting every thing done by the enemy in the higheſt ſtrain of panegyric, and of depreciating whatever is done by our Government, is not the leſs abſurd for being common, and though purſued by men of eminence, may not anſwer their intention. To endeavour to diſpoſſeſs men in power, by pointing out their faults, and ſhewing their incapacity, has ſome meaning; but to endeavour to fill the minds of the people with fears and groundleſs apprehenſions, may neither produce good effects to the State, nor to the individuals who are ſo employed.

War-office, Paris, March 19.

The King commands all officers belonging to the regiments under orders of ſecret ſervice, now cantoned near Breſt, Havre, and St Maloes, to join their reſpective corps on or before the 2d day of April next, or they will be ſuperſeded in their commiſſions.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 27.

"Laſt Tueſday, the Council of this Commonwealth received advice, that the Ontario, a new ſhip of 20 guns, having on board Col. Bolton, with 350 men, of the 34th Britiſh regiment, and ſailing for Canada, was loſt upon the lake in the month of October laſt, and that every perſon on board periſhed."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, March 21.

"The news of the taking of the iſlands of St Euſtatia, St Martin, and Saba, has cauſed great conſternation amongſt the merchants, and eſpecially amongſt thoſe of the Jewiſh nation.

in this city, who are very much interested therein. This loss will not be less felt by the French and Americans, as well as the English and Irish houses which were established in those islands, and whose number had greatly increased since the commencement of this war.

"We are very uneasy about fifteen ships expected from Smyrna, and which at their departure were ignorant of the rupture with Great Britain." *Hague Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 22.

"The Prince de Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia, dispatched yesterday, at three in the afternoon, for Petersburgh, a courier, who arrived by the last packet from London. Since the departure of this courier, it is reported here, that the Court of London, unwilling to act otherwise than in concert with the Emperor to obtain a general peace, hath not accepted the mediation upon the footing which has been proposed by Russia."—*Hague Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, by the packet, March 3.

"The Russian squadron here has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail; they are well manned, but built on a very bad construction.

"This Court has refused its accession to the armed neutrality. In other things, every peaceful aspect governs."

Extract of a letter from Penzance, March 28.

"One hundred and fifty English prisoners on board a cartel from Brest, bound for Portsmouth, have run her on shore in Mount's Bay; they took possession of the vessel as soon as she got out to sea, and then made for the first port that they could reach, which, as the wind blue, happened to be our Bay; when they landed, they did not go off in a body, but took different routes, and one of them came to this town."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 22.

"Yesterday a person, provided by the Duke of R--m--d, went to Mill-Prison, and took with him the Dutch Captain of marines, who was taken in the Rotterdam Dutch man of war by his Majesty's ship Warwick. Their business was to enquire of the Dutch prisoners how they were used, and if they stood in need of any clothing, as the person sent said he had an order to supply them if they did. The prisoners answered that they had been very well used, and been clothed by order of government; so that they wanted nothing their present situation would admit of but a little money to buy tobacco; accordingly the person gave each of them one shilling for that purpose.—The number of prisoners now in Mill-Prison is, Americans 100; French 353; Dutch 310; Spanish 135—Total 998."

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, March 26.

Wheat, 35 a 49 a 50 a 53 s.	Boiling Peas, 33 s.
Rye, 20 a 24 s.	Tick Beans, 17 a 19 s. 6 d.
Oats, 10 a 15 s.	Small ditto, 20 a 23 s. 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 17 s.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 26 a 29 s.	Flour, 42 s. per sack.
Grey Peafe, 18 a 20 s.	Second sort, 40 s.
White ditto, 25 a 29 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.

PRICE of STOCKS, March 29.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto New Ann. 57½ a ¾.
4 per cent. con. —	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 74¾ 1½ op.	India Stock, shut, 147½ a 148 for opening.
4½ per cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 58½ a ½.	India Bonds, 4 prem.
3 per cent. red. —	Navy Bills, 12½ disc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 6 s.
Long Ann. 16¾.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¾ a ¾.
Ann. 1797, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 75 a ½.
Ditto 1778, 12 5-16ths.	Omnium. 7½ a 8 a 8¼.
South Sea Stock, —	Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 disc.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

WIND at DEAL.

March 26. N. N. W. 27. N. 28. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 29.

"Letters from Brest, dated the 9th instant, advise, that the Count de Grasse had ordered his whole squadron to be ready by the 16th instant, and to sail on the 10th instant. The same advices add, that a great sum of money was expected, in order to put on board the several ships for the service of the Congress. The Duke de Chartres was daily expected to arrive at Brest.

"It is certain that five ships of the above squadron are destined for the East-Indies, though it is not said who is to command them.

"It is not true that Pondicherry is taken by Hyder Ali, though it is very certain, that those here acquainted with Madras are under the greatest anxiety for the safety of that place; for though the British forces may be as brave as ever, the enemies come in clusters, and swarm about them like so many bees.

"The news from the East-Indies is so far credited, that it is generally imagined Hyder Ally has broke with us, and made an irruption into the Carnatic; but those who are best acquainted with the situation of affairs in India, believe the French Gazettes from Mauritius to contain a virulent exaggeration of the facts stated in those papers.

"It is said, an express arrived this day from Holland, which set off the day after the packet, and brings advice, that there was an insurrection of the people; that they had destroyed the House of Van Berkel, and some others belonging to American agents; but, by the activity of some of the magistrates, the people were in some degree satisfied with promises of having matters accommodated.

"Another account says, that, by a decree of the States, Van Berkel's effects had been confiscated; and the attempt to put the decree in execution, had occasioned the insurrection.

"It is further reported, that the gates of Amsterdam had been shut, and that the Stadtholder was resolved to force them.

"We are sorry to be informed, that Earl Mansfield still continues in much pain from his late fall.

"Debates are expected to run very high to-morrow in the House of Commons, upon Sir George Saville's motion to bring in the petition for a redress of grievances."

Extract of another letter from London, March 29.

"This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several bills. During the time his Majesty was in the House, the Bramin, and two Presses were present, and received the highest satisfaction from the state in which the King sat, and the noble dresses in which the members appeared on the occasion.

"In the House of Commons no business was done to-day, after hearing counsel for and against a petition for removing the Goal of Gloucester, and repairing and beautifying the city. Sir Philip Jennings Clerke intended to have made a motion concerning the American refugees, who have pensions here; but the account of the things of the House, Sir Philip deferred it till next week.

"The Committee on the Flax Seed importation bill, went through the same with an amendment, and ordered the report to be received on Monday next.

"Yesterday, the Ayr-shire Committee met again, and, after hearing Counsel at considerable length, sustained the vote of Captain Sloan Laurie, in the interest of Sir Adam Fergusson, the petitioner. This day the Committee also sustained the following votes in the same interest, *viz.* Sir Alexander Don of Newton, Baronet; and James M'Rae, Esq; of Houston. Thereafter they proceeded to consider the vote of Mr Cathcart of Genoch, but adjourned before Counsel were heard out. It was impossible for any one, not well versed in the laws of Scotland, to understand the learned Counsel in the pleadings these two days; and, what was rather extraordinary, for upwards of three hours, this day, there were never more than three strangers in the Committee-room together at one and the same time."

On Sunday the 1st of April current, died at Castlemilk, Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk, Baronet. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of his death.

Saturday last, the Silver Club, given by the City of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of Golfers, was played for on the Links of Leith, and won by Alexander Duncan, Esq; late a Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company.

By a letter from Leven, in Fife, we hear, the lint mill at Cameron was burnt to the ground on Saturday morning, no part thereof being saved.

We hear the following vessels were taken off the Isle of May on Saturday last, by the Necker, Francis Monquin, viz. The Speedwell, of Leith, Lumsden, from Hamburgh, with goods, ransomed for 800 guineas; ——, Stein, of Kincardine, carried off, loaded with coal; ——, Hall, of Liverpool; ——, Lyell, of Shields, from Hamburgh, ransomed; with several others, whose names are not known.—The Necker has taken 84 prizes since the commencement of the war.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 22.

"Monday last, arrived at Cove his Majesty's ship Monsieur, 40 guns, Captain Phipps, from Spithead.

"This day, sailed his Majesty's ship Monsieur, Captain Phipps, and Pheasant cutter, Captain Mathews, on a cruize.

"Last Tuesday, in consequence of the arrival of the express on Monday night, which brought the important intelligence of the capture of the islands of St Eustatia, St Martin's, and Saba, belonging to the Dutch, taken by Admiral Rodney and Major-General Vaughan, the 66th and 67th regiments fired a *feu-de-joye*; and this night the city was grandly illuminated on the occasion, and concluded with every demonstration of joy."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 2. William, Slater, from Kirkwall, with goods.
Good Intent, Miller, from Withbish, with oats.
Six Sisters, Thomson, from Glasgow, with coffee.

SAILED,

Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, with goods.
Falkirk, Wishart, for ditto, with ditto.
Hailes Castle, Trotter, for Yarmouth, with wheat.
Benjamin, Boone, for ditto, with ditto.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

March 24. Catharine, ——, } from Dungarvan, with oats.
Catharine, Blair, } from Dungarvan, with oats.
Gosferry, Morris, } from Dungarvan, with oats.
23. Rose and Sally, Aaikers, } from Dungarvan, with oats.
Lively, Clark, from the Isle of Man, with herrings.

SAILED,

23. Janet, Clyde, for Waterford, with goods.
Fairfield, Parry, for Quebec, with goods.
Venus, Maclean, for Waterford, with tobacco and coals.
Essex, Gray, for ditto, with ditto.
27. Willians, Laird, for Belfast, with goods.
28. St Andrew, Scott, for Jamaica, with goods.
Britannia, Buchanan, for Tobago, with goods.
Susie, Crawford, for St Lucia, with goods.
Glasgow, Slater, for Ulverstone, with wool.
29. Mary and Betty, Cunningham, for Newry, with goods.
Nancy, M'Bride, for Lairn, with coals.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, March 30.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.
Bear,	14 8	13 10	12 6
Oats,	13 6	12 0	10 0
Peafe,	11 6	10 6	10 0

THE Society of COOKS in and about Edinburgh, taking into consideration, that several of their members are lately dead, and others of them scored out of their books on account of being deficient in their quarterly payments,—they have come to the resolution of entering any person, of whatever trade, of good character, and under the age of 40 years, and in good health at the time of entry into said society, after being approved of by the Preses, Boxmaster, and others members present at any entry; and after such new member is admitted, he is entitled to the same benefit with the former members, with this variation, that the new-entered members are to receive no benefit from the Society till the expiry of three years after such entry. The Society have, from a high sum, now reduced the entry-money to 10 s. 6 d. 2 s. 6 d. to the clerk, and 1 s. to the officer, for one year from and after the date hereof, reserving power to themselves to raise the entry-money afterwards as they shall see cause. As the Society's funds at present exceed 150 l. Sterling, secured in the hands of a banker, and as there are very few members at present, it is their opinion, that it is for the benefit of individuals to become members of the Society, from whom, in case of distress, the member receives 5 s. per week, when bedfast, 2 l. Sterling to bury him, and 1 l. 1 s. to bury his widow, if she dies such.—Any person willing to be informed of further particulars, may apply for information to Robert Seton barber and wigmaker, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, Preses to the Society, or George Dalrymple vintner, Parliament-square, Boxmaster.

N. B. The Society has a seal of cause from the Council of Edinburgh.

KEIR BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

CHARLES STIRLING bleaches all plain linen, yard wide or under, wrought in a

900 reed, or under, at 2 d. halfpenny.
1000 and 1100 at 3 d.
1200 and 1300 at 3 d. halfpenny.
1400 and 1500 at 4 d.
1600 and all above at 4 d. halfpenny.

Narrow tweelings and diapers, satinets, cambricks, and long-lawns, at 3 d. halfpenny; damasks 4 d. halfpenny.

Sheetings, broad damasks, and diapers, at reasonable rates.

Cloth for this bleachfield is taken in at Edinburgh by Bailie JOHN LOTHIAN merchant, Royal Exchange; Edward Ramage merchant, New Town;—and Robert Yetts weaver, Cross-causeway.

Also by Robert Williamson shopkeeper, Shore of Leith; Miss Glasford, Borrowstounness; Alex. Laing merchant, Linlithgow; Alex. Fleming linen-manufacturer, Kirkliston; Mrs Rule, Falkirk; James Johnston merchant, Alloa; John Watson merchant, Dunfermline; Alex. Goodlet vintner, Mill-Calder; Miss Glen, Stirling; Patrick Geddes manufacturer, Culross; Robert Renton merchant, Kincardine; John White weaver, Crieff; and at the bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

Printed Cottons and Printed Muslins.

JOHN NEALL, and SON, at their Warehouse, lower end of the City Guard, beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now selling off, at very reduced prices, THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF PRINTED COTTONS AND PRINTED MUSLINS, of the last year's patterns; and as they are now daily receiving to hand the NEW PATTERNS of this Spring, the Public may depend upon finding their assortment complete and elegant.

Great choice of DAMASK and DIAPER TABLE LINEN, SCOTS and IRISH LINENS, &c.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to *say*, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attension of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3 s. 0 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	—— Brandy,	5 6
Hyson,	10 6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

In four days to London, during the Summer,

THE EDINBURGH AND LONDON FLY,

By Way of KELSO, NEWCASTLE, and YORK,

WILL, from this date, continue to set out from Mr John Dumbreck's, at the White Horse, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, at two o'clock in the morning precisely, every lawful day.

April 2, 1781.

Edinburgh and London Fly, by Carlisle.

THE Proprietors return their most grateful thanks to the public for past favours, and beg leave to acquaint them, That the Fly is now to set out from Hugh Cameron's, stabler, Cowgate-head, on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at six o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Carlisle next day to dinner, during the summer; and from thence to London in three days, by way of Rippon, Harrowgate, Leeds, and Sheffield. Three seats in the London Coach is reserved until the arrival of the Fly at Carlisle, for the accommodation of passengers. By the same road there are also conveniencies to different trading towns in England, viz. From Leeds to Manchester and Liverpool by coach, and from Sheffield to Derby, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, &c.—The Fly sets out for Edinburgh, from Mr Becks, Carlisle, the same days at the same hour.

Each passenger is allowed a stone of luggage, and all above pay 2½ d. per lib. Money, Watches, Jewels, Writings, &c. will not be accounted for above the value of 5 l. unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

The prices are now lowered thus:

From Edinburgh to Carlisle	L. 1	6	6
From Carlisle to London	2	18	0
	L. 4	4	6

N. B. Good conveniencies for boxes and parcels, which will be delivered on arrival.

SALMON FISHINGS, LANDS, AND HOUSES,

At and contiguous to Inverness, FOR SALE.

TO be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in different lots, within the house of John Etles vintner in Inverness, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The Half-coble Salmon-fishing on the river Ness, the large Park, Garden, Ground, and Houses on the west side of the said river, with the Houses, Feus, and other heritable subjects in the town of Inverness, which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness.

And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverness, the particular day to be afterwards specified, there will be exposed to sale, within the house of the said John Etles, the Lands of BUGHT, and Bleachfield thereof, which also belonged to the said deceased William Fraser, pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Ness, contiguous to the Island, and within a short walk of the town. There is a neat modern mansion-house on the lands, consisting of nine fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finished with barns, byres, stables, and coach-house.

Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progress, will be shown by Mr John Grant factor of Fermoss, at Ryefield, and by James Fraser writer to the signet.

A considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchasers, on proper security, if they so incline.

GORGIE PRINTFIELD,

NEAR EDINBURGH.

JAMES REID and CO. continue to print Linen and Cotton Cloth for household furniture, garments, &c, after the best manner.

Books, containing great variety of new fashionable patterns, to be seen, and cloths taken in for printing, by

Messf. Charles Esplin and Co. above the Guard, Edinburgh.
Mr Thomas Michie merchant, head of Libberton's Wynd.
Mr Ort in Leith.
Mrs Stewart in Musselburgh.
Mr Young in Dalkeith.
Mr Wardlaw in Haddington.
Mr James Bertram in Balgone.
Miss Gilloch in Dunbar.
Mr Gray in Dunse.
Mr John Morrison merchant in Berwick.
Mr Fraser in Kelso.
Mr Lamb in Selkirk.
Mr Finlay in Lanark.
Mrs Mitchell in Linlithgow.
Mr Lithgow in Falkirk.
Miss Baird in Stirling.
Mr Wilson in Whitburn.
Mr James Johnston in Alloa.
Miss Wardlaw in Dunfermline.
Mr Robert Brown in Kirkcaldy.
Mr Heen in Leven.
Mr Tenent in Anstruther.
Mr Young in Cupar of Fife.
Mr Thomas Peat in Perth.
Mr Alexander Swap merchant in Dundee.
Mr David Balfour merchant in Arbroath.
Mr Brand in Montrose.
Mr James Dalgarno, Peterhead.
Mr Alexander Harlaw, Fraserburgh.
Mr Cargill, Dunkeld. And
At the Printing-field.

N. B. Cloth returned with dispatch carriage free.

For LONDON,

The LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail with the first convoy.

The Master to be spoke with, at Change hours, at the Exchange Coffee-house, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and her departure may be depended on.

The Third REPORT *of the* COMMISSIONERS *appointed to examine, take, and state the* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS *of the Kingdom.*

HAVING finished our examinations of all those public accountants that came to our knowledge in the first class, as far as relates to the balances of public money in their hands, we, in the next place, directed our attention to those accountants who receive public money out of the Exchequer, by way of imprest, and upon account.

The certificate of the accounts depending in the office of the Auditors of the Imprest, transmitted to us pursuant to our precept, furnished us with a list of these accountants: As much of this certificate as relates to the subject matter of this present report, is inserted in the Appendix. We took them into our consideration in the order in which they stand upon that certificate; a rule we pursue in regard to all lists of accountants, unless there is some special reason for departing from it.

The set of accountants therein first mentioned, are the Treasurers of the navy; and of these, the names that stand first are the executors of Anthony Viscount Falkland, whose final account is dated the 4th of April 1689, and from whom a balance of 27,611 l. 6 s. 5 d. farthing is declared to be then due. We did not mis-spend our time in a pursuit where there was so little probability of benefit to the Public. A debt that has subsisted for near a century, may be presumed desperate. Passing over, therefore, this article, we issued our precepts to Earl Temple, as representative of the late George Grenville, Esq; to Lord Viscount Barrington, Lord Viscount Howe, and to Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. as representative of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot, for an account of the public money in their hands, custody, or power, as late Treasurers of the Navy. The returns made to our precepts are set forth in the appendix; from which it appears, that the balances of public money remaining in their respective hands, upon the days therein mentioned, amounted together to the sum of 76,793 l. 18 s. 1 d. farthing.

That we might learn for what reasons, services, or purposes, these sums are permitted to remain in the hands of Treasurers of the Navy, so long after they are out of office, we examined several of the officers in this department, namely, George Swaffield, Esq; Cashier of the Victualling; Andrew Douglas, Esq; Paymaster; Mr Adam Jellicoe, Chief Clerk to the Paymaster; and Mr Francis Cook, Ledger Writer. By them we are supplied with the following information:

The office of the Treasurer of the Navy is divided into three branches, the Paymaster's, the Cashier's, and the victualling branch. All the money he receives is for the navy services, and placed under, or carried over, to one of these branches; the money in each branch is subdivided, arranged, and kept under various different heads of services: the whole balance, at the time he leaves the office, continues to be liable, whether it be in his hands, or in the hands of his representatives, in case of his death, to the same services for which its several parts were originally destined; and the Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, and Sick and Hurt Offices, each in their several departments, continue to assign bills upon him for payment, until they have reduced his balance to such a sum as, in their opinions, will not be more than sufficient to answer purposes for which it has been usual to leave money with him, until his final account is passed. These purposes are, first, to carry on the recals upon those ships books which were open in his Treasurership, and the payment of the half-pay lists and bounties to Chaplains. The ships books are usually kept open for recals, for seven or eight years after the expiration of the Treasurership, in order to give those seamen who, by being either turned over to other ships, or employed in other places, could not attend at the time their ship was paid, an opportunity of receiving their wages when it is in their power to apply for them. The only fund applicable to this service is, the money in the pay branch, placed under the head of "To "pay ships, and carry on recals:" This service is at an end when the ships books are made up. They are made up as they come in course, in order of time; and after the last is closed, the half-pay lists are also closed, and the payment of the bounty to Chaplains ceases.

The other purpose is to pay the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and passing his accounts. Upon passing every annual account, fees are paid to the auditors of the impress, out of the money in his hands, under the head of "To pay Exchequer fees, and other contingent expences of the Pay Office;" but upon passing his final account, there is a gratuity also paid in the following manner:—The officers and clerks who transact the business of the Treasurer in office, carry on also at the same time, and finally make up the accounts of the Treasurers out of office; for which extra work they have no salary or recompence whatever, until the final account is ready to be passed, at which time it has been usual for them, by petition to the Lords of the Treasury, to obtain a reasonable allowance for their trouble, which has been paid them, by virtue of a Treasury warrant, out of any money remaining in the hands of that Treasurer, under whatever heads of service it may be placed. This gratuity, together with the fees of passing the annual accounts, and for the quietus, it is imagined, will exhaust the whole balance now remaining in the hands of Lord Temple.

All the ships books which were paid by Mr Grenville, Lord Barrington, and Lord Howe, are made up, and consequently the balances which the three Boards have left in the hands of these Treasurers must be for the purpose of paying the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and passing their accounts. Of Sir Gilbert Elliot's ships books, five hundred and six are still open for recalls; and payments, if applied for, are made upon them once a week; and therefore, whatever sums stand upon his account, in his paymaster's branch, under the heads of wages, half pay, and bounties to chaplains, are still applicable to those services; and the residue of the money permitted to remain with him is for the purpose of paying the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and passing his accounts.

How soon then will these several sums be wanted for this purpose? The accounts of the Treasurers of the Navy are made up and passed as they come in course in order of time; the officers must finish one year before they begin upon another; and a subsequent Treasurer's account is never finished till his predecessor's is finally closed. The state in which their accounts are in the office of the auditors of the imprest, is this: The last which is declared is Mr Grenville's account for the year 1758: of all the subsequent accounts, only some sections of their respective navy and victualling ledgers are delivered into this office; which parts of a Treasurer's accounts are usually sent thither as speedily as they can be made up after the year expires.

From an account of the balances remaining in the hands of these Treasurers, at the times they respectively ceased to be Treasurers, and an account of the times when their last ships were made up; and a state of Mr Grenville's balances, and of the balances of Lord Barrington, Lord Howe, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, every year since they severally went out of office, all transmitted to us from the Pay Office of the Navy, pursuant to our requisitions, we find that Mr Grenville resigned this office in 1762, and his last ship's book was made up in 1771; that Lord Barrington resigned this office 1765, and his last ship's book was made up in 1775; that Lord Howe resigned this office in 1770, and his last ship's book was made up in 1778; and that Sir Gilbert Elliot died in 1777: Hence it appears, that for near nineteen years there has been in the hands of Mr Grenville, or of his representatives, and for fifteen years in the hands of Lord Barrington, and for ten years in the hands of Lord Howe, and for three years in the hands of the representatives of Sir Gilbert Elliot, considerable sums of public money (exclusive of the sums in the heads of wages, half pay, and bounty to chaplains), destined to purposes which (except the passing three years of Mr Grenville's accounts) have not yet existed, and which, if we may judge from the progress hitherto made in passing these accounts, are not likely soon to exist.

Where public money is appointed for a service or purpose to arise at a future time, we are of opinion, the Public alone ought to have the custody and use of that money in the mean time, and until the service or purpose calls for its application.

When the fees and the gratuity become payable, we see no reason why the Treasurer in office should not pay them, in like manner as the Treasurer's out of office pay them now.

We did not form our opinion upon these balances without first hearing the late Treasurers themselves, or the representatives of those who are dead; and therefore we examined Earl Temple, Lord Viscount Barrington, Lord Viscount Howe, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet; not one of whom made any objection to paying their balances into the Exchequer, upon condition, some of receiving their quietus, others of being made secure in such payments. We do therefore conceive, that the balances of public money, now remaining in the hands of Earl Temple, as representative of the late George Grenville, Esq; and in the hands of Lord Viscount Barrington, and of Lord Viscount Howe, and of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. as representative of Sir Gilbert Elliot, late Treasurer of the navy, ought to be paid into the Exchequer, for the public service, leaving in the hands of Sir Gilbert Elliot the sums in his account placed under the heads of wages, half-pay, and bounties to Chaplains, to carry on the services to which the same are applicable; that such payments should be without prejudice, and a proper security and indemnification be given to ease of them against any loss or detriment that may accrue to them in consequence of such payments.

The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, the present Treasurer of the Navy, returned to our requisition a balance in his hands upon the 31st of August last, of 348,941 l. 11 s. 9 d. The act directs us to examine into all balances in the hands of public accountants, for the purpose of considering what sum may be taken out of their hands, to be applied to the public service. It is obvious, we could not examine the balance in the hands of the Treasurer in office with this view; it could not be in our power to say, that any part of it ought to be paid back into the Exchequer, because, in an office of so constant and large an expenditure, this sum must probably be exhausted, even while it was under our consideration; but it was competent to us, and we thought it our duty, to examine whether this was a larger sum than the current business of the office required should at that time be entrusted to the Treasurer of the navy. A comparison between the quantum of the sum, and the demands upon it, would enable us to form some judgment upon this point; with this view we examined the present Treasurer himself: Timothy Brett, Esq; Commissioner of the Navy, and Comptroller of the Treasurer's accounts; John Slade, Esq; Commissioner of the Victualling, and John Bell, Esq; Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt; from whom we collect the following information:

All the money received by the Treasurer, for the services of the navy, is either issued to him out of the Exchequer, or paid to him by sundry persons, in pursuance of the directions of the Navy, Victualling, or Sick and Hurt Boards. The money from the Exchequer is issued to him, and arranged in his accounts under various heads of services; these heads are kept distinct; and he cannot place or transfer a sum issued to him under one head, to any other head of service. All bills assigned upon him for payment by these Boards, specify the correspondent head of service out of which that bill is to be paid, and he must not pay it out of money placed under any other head of service than that so specified on the bill.

When money is wanted, the application for it never originally moves from the Treasurer, except in the single instance of money to pay fees, and other contingent expences; this he craves of himself, when that fund is nearly exhausted; in all other cases the Board, in whose department it is, by letter, desire him to present a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, specifying the sum wanted, and for what particular service; the memorial pursues the letter, and the issue is directed from the Exchequer in the terms of the memorial. The Treasurer immediately certifies to the Navy Board the whole sum he receives, and to the other Boards, so much of that sum as concerns them; he also transmits to the Navy Board an account of all his receipts and payments in the Cashier's and Victualling branch every fortnight, and in the pay branch every month; by these means they have an exact knowledge of the state of his balance under each head of service. Each of these Boards enter in their books all the assignments they make upon him for payment, of which they transmit to him a list; hence they know what the actual demands upon him amount to; and, from their experience in the course of the navy business, they can form some conjecture relative to the probable approaching demands that may be made upon him in the various branches of the service. By such knowledge and conjecture these Boards are guided in their directions to the Treasurer, as to the time when the quantum of the sum, and the service for which every application for a supply is to be made to the Treasury.

At the end of every month the Navy Board transmit to the Treasury a certificate, containing an exact state of all the receipts and payments made by the Treasurer during that month, as they appear from their books; hence the Lords of the Treasury have full knowledge of the state of his balance every month. This certificate for the month of August last we procured from the Navy Office, on which the balance in the hands of the Treasurer appears to be 260,716 l. 1 s. 8¼ d.

Being made acquainted thus far with the course of business in this office, our next step was to resolve this balance of 348,941 l. 11 s. 9 d. into its constituent parts, and compare the quantum of each part, as far as we could, with the actual and probable demands of service upon it on the 31st of August, the date of his return.

(To be continued.)

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, within the Court Hall of the town of Hamilton, upon Friday the 20th of April current, at twelve o' clock, for PASTURE this season,

About FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of fine OLD PASTURE GROUND, lying on the south side of the river Avon, within the High Park wall of Hamilton.——These grounds are well watered, and will be exposed either in one lot, or in twelve separate parks (all fencible), as the exposers and offerers may agree upon at the roup.

There will also be exposed, ONE PARK for cutting in HAY.

Any person desirous to make a private bargain may apply to John Boyes or John Burrell, chamberlains to the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton, betwixt and the day of roup.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the stench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers stipend, rent on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first storey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premisses.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of WHITSTONHILL, and WHITSTONHILLBRAE, with the Tiends thereof, lying upon the water of Milk, in the parish of Tundergarth, stewartry of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries.

The above land hold feu of the Viscount of Stormont; and the proven free rent is 32 l. 8¼ d. and the proven value 70 l. 15 s. 1½ d.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Mr Steventon, depute-clerk of Session; and the progress and other particulars in the hands of William Dick writer to the signet, or John Aitken writer in Dumfries.

SALE of LAND in the County of Forfar.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d day of June next, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, the yearly free rent whereof, including the rises which take place in 1780 and 1781, is 1755 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling.—There is a great number of services and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary conversions, would amount to about 50 l. sterling per annum; and in 1782, and three following years, additional rises come on to the extent of about 35 l.

The lands lie mostly contiguous, in the rich and agreeable country of *Strathmore*, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the same distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The estate is very extensive and improveable, having inexhaustible *marle* and *moss*; the *first* of which, for many years past, has produced about 200 l. the *last* about 50 l. per annum; and the demand is increasing, the marle for season 1780 having produced 370 l. There is a large improveable muir in the neighbourhood of the marle; of which, on a legal division, the greatest part will fall to this estate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are inclosed with stone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is a most excellent mansion-house at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete set of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-house.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds of all the lands, except two small parcels; and of one of these the teinds are valued.

The estate will be exposed to sale either *in cumulo*, at 41,000 l. sterl. or in the following LOTS, at the upset prices after specified.

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcauseway-end, Catlawburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lockdrum, Mid-brae, Bastardbrae, Cowlhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Mossside Parks, whereof the free rent, including 11 l. of rises in 1780 l. and 1781, with 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moss, and 19 l. 14 s. 9 d. for feu-duties, is 868 l. 18 s. 5 d. besides a farther rise of 10 l. 7 s. 5 d. which comes on in 1782, and 31 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1784. The upset price to be 19,500 l.

On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued above 1400 l. besides about 300 acres of Clune-Hill, inclosed, and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rentalled.

The lands lie in the parish of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; but superiorities in the parish of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be disponed to the purchaser of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and inclosures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintlay, and Birkhill, Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouses, and Wester Shealhill, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir: And the lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Cossicks, and Dunipark, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the parish of Tannadyce, opposite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the rises in 1780 and 1781, is 413 l. 18 s. 3 d. The upset price to be 10,700 l.—The lands lie in a fine sporting country, and have a great deal of thriving planting on them, (whereof a considerable part is just now fit for cutting), exceeding 1500 l. sterl. in value, and a right of salmon fishing on the South Esk for above a mile on both sides of the river. At the junction of the Esk, Prosen, and Carity, stands the old castle, which, with some additions, would accommodate a private family. The situation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extensive prospect of the strath down to Brechin and Montrose.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and partly of a subject superior, for a small feu-duty. And the rental rises 16 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1782, and the three following years.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Miln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarrow, Chapeltown, Dykeside, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the rises in 1780 and 1781, is 203 l. 9 s. 4 d. sterl. and it rises 5 l. more in 1782. The upset price to be 4700 l.

On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improveable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES, in the parish of Kirriemuir, the free-yearly rent whereof is 80 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upset-price to be 2000 l.—The lands are of an excellent soil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improveable property-muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir stand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no custom.

LOT V.

The Lands of EASTER COULL, and Sir John Ogilvy's part of the Lands of BALLINTORE, Westertown, Langdrum, and Burnside, lying in the parish of Lentrathan; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 9 s. 6 d. Also, an heritable right and tack of the Earl of Airly's part of Balintore, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots. To be exposed together at 1050 l. The lands afford excellent pasture, are of considerable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold feu of the purchaser of lot I. for payment of 6 pennies Scots feu-duty.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and miln thereof, Dalnacabock, Easter and Wester Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the parish of Glenisla, whereof the free rent is 48 l. 9 s. 11 d. and the upset price is to be 1100 l. They lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine sporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a small slated dwelling-house lately repaired. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, being fourteen in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Faulds, whereof the yearly free-rent is 105 l. 1 s. 4 d. and the upset price is to be 2500 l.—These inclosures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful exposure to the south; and might be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-stone quarry in one of the inclosures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them.

Persons inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to Alex. Farquharson, Esq; accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Gordon clerk to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds, articles of sale, and measurement of the lands may be seen.

The overseer at Kinnordy will shew the house and different lots of the estate.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 39 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*